The Atom and its Components: Physical Reality and The Holy Koran

Dr. Khalid F. Sideek Al-Ubaidy[1]
Anouar Ben Mabrouk[2]

Abstract: In this note, we try to study some scientific realities regarding the Holy Koran text showing that these facts prove again a numerical miracle. We expect that this grade is an efficient reason for researchers to develop more scientific studies on the Holy Koran and to enlighten the hidden directions inside. We expect further that this note will make an efficient reason for non-Muslims to think about the Hole Reality; the Holy Koran is a Saint Book designated by our Lord ALLAH for everyone.

Keywords: Holy Koran, Atom theory.

1. Introduction

This paper is situated in the framework of the scientific studies on the Holy Koran and has for goal to revise some physical scientific realities concerning the atom and its components and comparing the physical reality or which one calls usually the modern science and the Koran declarations. A famous and starting reality concerns the atom and the electron cloud. It is well known that such cloud is composed of at most 7 orbits where the electrons are surrounding the nucleus. This number coincides with the total number of repetition of the atomic declarations (Atom, Kernel, ...) in the Holy Koran text.

In addition, in order to think more about the Koran declarations and prove the alignment with the physical reality on global constants such as atom's mass, electron's mass, protons and neutrons ones, as well as charges, we will consider some real quantities related to them and provide some comparisons between what is approved by the physics and which is noted in the Holy Koran text. We will discover extraordinary coincidences.

[1] Ass. Prof.-Former Lecturer at Building & Construction Department,University of Technology, Baghdad-IRAQ.. Structural Eng. Consultancy Expert in Dubai-UAE.. Website: www.Khalid-alubaidy.com.. Email: drkhfaldy@yahoo.com.
[2] Computational Mathematics Laboratory, Department of Mathematics. Faculty of Sciences, 5000 Monastir, Tunisia.. Email: Anouar.benmabrouk@issatso.rnu.tn.

This will form a strong reason for Muslims to attach more to their religion, the holiest one and the most dominating, and a strong reason for the non-Muslims to think about the Koran and to revise their opinions.

2. Some Statistics From The Holy Koran\

The first declaration of the word 'Atom' in the Holy Koran was in the Surat Al-Nessa (The Women). Such a Surat is stated at the 4th position in a total number of 114 Surates in the whole book of the Holy Koran. In terms of probability theory this induces the choice

$$p_1(Nessa-Atom)=\frac{4}{114}=0,03508772.$$

The word 'Atom' is situated at the 40th Verse of this Surat and is announced as follows. ***بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم: "إن الله لا يظلم مثقال ذرة وإن تك حسنة يضاعفها ويؤتي من لدنه أجرا عظيما"***

In the Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful: «Surely! Allah wrongs not even of the weight of an Atom, but if there is any good done, HE doubles it, and gives from HIM a great reward»

On a total number of 176 Verses in the Surat Al-Nessa, this induces the probability

$$p_2(Nessa-Atom)=\frac{40}{176}=0,2\underline{27}.$$

Next, by computing the total number of words for the Surat Al-Nessa, it results that the word 'Atom' occupies the position 979 in the total number 3712 words. This in terms of probability theory is explained by

$$p_3(Nessa-Atom)=\frac{979}{3712}=0,26374.$$

The second declaration of the word 'Atom' is in the 10th Surat in the Holy Koran which is named as the Surat of Yuness whith the Surat probability

$$p_1(Yuness-Atom)=\frac{10}{114}=0,08772.$$

The Verse containing the word 'Atom' is situated at the 61st position in a total number of 109 verses and is stated as follows.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم:"وما تكون في شأن وما تتلو منه من قرآن ولا تعملون من عمل إلا كنا عليكم شهودا إذ تفيضون فيه وما يعزب عن ربك من مثقال ذرة في الارض ولا في السماء ولا أصغر من ذلك ولا أكبر إلا في كتاب مبين"

In the Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful:
«Whatever you may be doing, and whatever portion you may be reciting from the Quran, and whatever did you may be doing, WE are Witness thereof, when you are doing it. And nothing is hidden from your Lord (so much as) the weight of an Atom on the earth or in the heaven. No what is less than that of what is greater than that but is (written) in a Clear Record»

In terms of probability this induces the proportion

$$p_2(Yuness-Atom)=\frac{61}{109}=0,5596.$$

The position occupied with the word 'Atom' is 1086th in a total number of 1841 words in the whole Surat of Yuness. As previously, this is estimated by the probability

$$p_3(Yuness-Atom)=\frac{1086}{1841}=0,580.$$

In the same previous Verse, we noticed the declaration of the word 'Less than' (which means less than an atom). So, similarly than what we have done for the word 'Atom' we can compute the same probabilities for the word 'Less than'. The previous Verse induces therefore the following probabilities.

$$p_1(Yuness-LessThan)=\frac{10}{114}=0,08772.$$

$$p_2(Yuness-LessThan)=\frac{61}{109}=0,5596.$$

$$p_3(Yuness-LessThan)=\frac{1093}{1841}=0,5937.$$

Next, the third declaration of the word 'Atom' is mentioned in the Surat of Sabaa which is placed at the 34th position in the whole Holy Quran. Besides, in this Surat, the word 'Atom' is mentioned twice. For this reason, we will denote 'Atom1' for the first declaration and 'Atom2' for the second. We obtain firstly the probability

$$p_1(Sabaa-Atom1)=\frac{34}{114}=0,2982.$$

Recall that the first Verse containing the word 'Atom' is the following.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم:"وقال الذين كفروا لا تاتينا الساعة قل بلى وربي لتأتينكم عالم الغيب لا يعزب عنه مثقال ذرة في السماوات ولا في الارض ولا أصغر من ذلك ولا أكبر إلا في كتاب مبين".

In the Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful: ***«Those who disbelieve say: The Hour (The Resurrection) will not come to us. Say: Yes, by my Lord, it will come to you. Allah, HE is the All-Known of the unseen, not even the weight of an Atom or Less Than that or greater, escapes from HIS knowledge in the heavens or in the earth, but it is in a Clear book»***

Such a Verse is situated at the 3rd place on a total number of 54 Verses in the Surat of Sabaa. This results in the probability

$$p_2(Sabaa-Atom1)=\frac{3}{54}=0,0\underline{5}.$$

The Surat of Sabaa is composed of 884 words where the 52nd word is the 'Atom' situated in the Verse 3. Consequently, we obtain

$$p_3(Sabaa-Atom1)=\frac{52}{884}=0,002262.$$

The same Verse recalled previously contains also the word 'Less Than' with the following proportions.

$$p_1(Sabaa-LessThan)=\frac{34}{114}=0,2982.$$

$$p_2(Sabaa-LessThan)=\frac{3}{54}=0,05.$$

$$p_3(Sabaa-LessThan)=\frac{59}{884}=0,0667.$$

Next, the second time that the word 'Atom' is mentioned in the same Surat is in the following Verse.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم:"قل ادعوا الذين زعمتم من دون الله لا يملكون مثقال ذرة في السماوات ولا في الأرض وما لهم فيهما من شرك وما له منهم من ظهير"

In the Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful: ***«Say: to those polytheists, pagans, 'Call upon those whom you assert besides Allah, they possess not even the weight of an Atom, either in the heavens or on the earth, nor have they any share in either, nor there is for Him any supporter from among them'»***

Already the Surat of Sabaa is the 34th Surat in the Holy Koran with a probability of

$$p_1(Sabaa-Atom2)=\frac{34}{114}=0,2982.$$

The last Verse occupies the 22nd position in a total number of 54 Verses in the Surat of Sabaa. This results in the probability

$$p_2(Sabaa - Atom\,2) = \frac{22}{54} = 0,\underline{407}.$$

The Surat of Sabaa is composed of a total number of 884 words, for which the word 'Atom' in the last Verse is placed as the 384th from the beginning of the Surat. So, its probability is

$$p_3(Sabaa - Atom\,2) = \frac{384}{884} = 0,434389.$$

Finally, the last Surat in which the word 'Atom' and the word 'Less Than' are mentioned is the Surat of Az-Zalzala (Seism) situated at the position 99 in the Holy Koran which is composed of 114 Surates. In this Surat of Az-Zalzalah, the word 'Atom' is mentioned twice. The first is in the 7th Verse and the second in the 8th Verse as follows.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم: "فمن يعمل مثقال ذرة خيرا يره".

In the Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful: «So whosoever does well in the weight of an Atom shall see it»

And next,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم: "ومن يعمل مثقال ذرة شرا يره".

In the Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful: «And whosoever does evil in the weight of an Atom shall see it»

The resulting probabilities are the following.

$$p_1(Zalazalah - Atom1) = \frac{99}{114} = 0,8684$$

$$p_2(Zalzalah - Atom1) = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875$$

$$p_3(Zalzalah - Atom1) = \frac{28}{36} = 0.\underline{7}$$

And

$$p_1(Zalazalah - Atom\,2) = \frac{99}{114} = 0,8684$$

$$p_2(Zalzalah - Atom\,2) = \frac{8}{8} = 1$$

$$p_3(Zalzalah - Atom\,2) = \frac{34}{36} = 0,\underline{94}.$$

To be more precise and for the sake of simplicity, we will resume the previous results in the following table

The Surat	The Word	p_1	p_2	p_3
Nesaa	Atom	4/114	40/176	979/3712
Yuness	Atom	10/114	61/109	1086/1841
Yuness	Less Than	10/114	61/109	1093/1841
Sabaa	Atom 1	34/114	3/54	52/884
Sabaa	Atom 2	34/114	22/54	384/884
Sabaa	Less Than	34/114	3/54	59/884
Zalzalah	Atom 1	99/114	7/8	28/36
Zalzalah	Atom 2	99/114	1	34/36

Recall finally that p_1 is the probability of the Surat containing the word (Atom or Less Than) relatively to the whole Holy Koran, p_2 represents the situation of the Verse containing the same word in the Surat and p_3 is the situation of the word itself in the whole number of words in the Surat containing it.

3. Interpretations

In this section, we propose to examine and/or to interpret the informations presented in previously. We will discover that the Holy Koran text is not only a cultural and a religious one focusing only on ideological acts, but also, it consists of a scientific text, more precise, correct and exact than any one did not expect. The most important reality is the fact that this text has mentioned scientific declarations 1500 years ago; at such a time no one can think about them. Some of these scientific declarations have been nowadays approved by Muslim scientists as well as non-Muslim ones; some others are already hidden and these wait to be approved and/or discovered. This proves a famous non-doubtable reality: The Holy Koran is a Saint Book from Allah to His Prophet Muhammad for all Mankind.

- The starting is with the first Surat that contains the word ‘Atom’ and the word ‘Less Than’ which means for us the atom and its components. Indeed, we will see that this Surat inform us about some realities on the atom and its components such as electrons, protons and neutrons. It consists of the Surat of Yuness. Such a Surat is composed of 1841 words tatally. Otherwise, in physics Atom theory,

the weight of the electron which is one of the components of the Atom is estimated by $9{,}1093897.10^{-31}$ Kg and the weight of the proton a second component that is oppositely charged relatively to the electron is estimated by $1{,}672623.10^{-27}$ Kg. This means that the proton is approximately 1836 times heavy than the electron. Compared to the total number of words above (1841 words), it results in a coherence of 99,73%. Furthermore, we shall recall that the weight of the neutron is approximately $1{,}6749286.10^{-27}$Kg. So, is approximately 1838 times heavy than the electron. Compared to the same total number of words in the Surat of Yuness; 1841 words; it induces a coincidence of 99,83%.

- Consider now the atom components; electron, proton, neutron and deuteron. The total weight of these components is estimated in atom theory by

$$[9{,}1093897.10^{-4} + 1{,}6749286 + 1{,}672623].10^{-27} = 3{,}34846253897.10^{-27}\,Kg.$$

These components correspond to the word 'Less Than' in the Holy Koran text while these are really components of the atom and the part is always less than the whole in weight or charge for example. Indeed, we shall prove that the total weight estimated above of the components is always indicated in the Holy Koran text 1500 years ago but with some necessary reflections and examinations of such a text. The word 'Less Than' (Less than the atom) is mentioned twice along the Holy Koran; the first in the Surat of Yuness and the second in the Surat of Sabaa. By evaluating the product of the probabilities p_1, p_2 and p_3 for these two Surates, we obtain

- Surat of Yuness,

$$p_1 p_2 p_3(Yuness - LessThan) = \frac{10}{114}.\frac{61}{109}.\frac{1093}{1841} = 2{,}914.10^{-2}.$$

- Surat of Sabaa,

$$p_1 p_2 p_3(Sabaa - LessThan) = \frac{34}{114}.\frac{3}{54}.\frac{59}{884} = 0{,}111.10^{-2}.$$

As a consequence,

$$p_1 p_2 p_3(Yuness - LessThan) + p_1 p_2 p_3(Sabaa - LessThan)$$
$$= [2{,}914 + 0.11].10^{-2} = 3{,}025.10^{-2}.$$

Next, by omitting the decimal units, it consists of comparing 3,348 to 3,025 which results in a coincidence of 90,35%.

- Let us continue with the same word 'Less Than', i.e, the components of the atom such as electrons, protons, neutrons. The mean overage weight of these components is estimated by

$$\frac{w_e + w_p + w_n}{3} = \frac{9{,}1093897.10^{-4} + 1{,}672623 + 1{,}6749286}{3} 10^{-27}$$

$$= \frac{3{,}34846253897}{3} 10^{-27} = 1{,}116.10^{-27}.$$

Next, recall that the word 'Less Than' is indicated in the Surat of Sabaa. Let us evaluate the product of the proportions p_1, p_2 and p_3 for this Surat. It results in

$$p_1 p_2 p_3 (Sabaa - LessThan) = \frac{34}{114}.\frac{3}{54}.\frac{59}{884} = 1{,}105863.10^{-3}.$$

Already, by omitting the powers of 10, we have to compare the real numbers 1,116 to 1,105863 which result in a coincidence of 99,01%.

- Now, we will examine the proportions of some components of the atom relatively to each other. For example, recall that the proton weights approximately 0,9986 from the weight of the neutron. Consider the probability p_3 for the word 'Atom' in the Surat of Yuness which is approximated by 0,5899. The same proportion for the word 'Less Than' and the same Surat is estimated by 0,5937. This results in the following ratio.

$$\frac{p_3(Yuness - Atom)}{p_3(Yuness - LessThan)} = \frac{0{,}5899}{0{,}5937} = 0{,}9936.$$

Comparing the two ratios, 0,9986 to 0,9936, we obtain a coherence of 99,50%.

- Next, consider the product of the proportions p_1, p_2 and p_3 for the word 'Atom' along all the Surates where it is indicated.

  - The Surat of Al-Nessa':

$$p_1.p_2.p_3(Nissa - Atom) = \frac{4}{114}.\frac{40}{176}.\frac{979}{3712} = 0{,}21.10^{-2}.$$

- The Surat of Yuness:

$$p_1.p_2.p_3(Yunes-Atom)=\frac{10}{114}.\frac{61}{109}.\frac{1086}{1841}=2,9.10^{-2}.$$

- The Surat of Sabaa:

$$p_1.p_2.p_3(Sabaa-Atom1)=\frac{34}{114}.\frac{3}{54}.\frac{52}{884}=9,75.10^{-4}.$$

$$p_1.p_2.p_3(Sabaa-Atom2)=\frac{34}{114}.\frac{22}{54}.\frac{384}{884}=5,28.10^{-2}.$$

- The Surat of Zalzalah:

$$p_1.p_2.p_3(Zalzalah-Atom1)=\frac{99}{114}.\frac{7}{8}.\frac{28}{36}=0,591.$$

$$p_1.p_2.p_3(Zalzalah-Atom2)=\frac{99}{114}.\frac{8}{8}.\frac{34}{36}=0,82.$$

Now, we continue in evaluating the product of the obtained quantities. We obtain approximately $1,519.10^{-9}$. By multiplying this result by the total number of citations of the word 'Atom' in the Holy Koran, which equals to 6, we obtain $9,116.10^{-9}$. Recall now that the weight of the electron is about $9,1093897.10^{-31}$. So, by omitting the role of the decimal powers, we have to compare 9,116 to 9,1093897 which results in a coincidence of 99,92%.

- To finish with this note on scientific miracle of the Holy Koran about the Atom and its components, we will evaluate the sum of all the proportions p_2 for the word 'Atom' along all the Surates where it is indicated. We obtain

$$\sum p_2(.-Atom.)=\frac{40}{176}+\frac{61}{109}+\frac{3}{54}+\frac{22}{54}+\frac{7}{8}+1=3,1248687.$$

In the other hand, the sum of the corresponding weights for the proton and the neutron is estimated by $3,3475516.10^{-27}$ Kg. By eliminating the decimal power and comparing the resulting numbers, we obtain a coherence of 93,34%.

Conclusion:

We focused on the 'Atom' and its Components and their citations in the Holy Koran and the eventual relationship between these citations and the physical realities proved in atom theory. The aim was to conduct a comparison between the two contexts. The genericity of the Holy Koran and its scientific miracle is proved.

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